Mr. Pierce's Pelicy.

From The Loudon Morning Chronicle.

The last accounts from Cuba depict the loyal inhabitants of the island as thrown into a state of the atmost consternation by the success of General Pierce in the United States. Public opinion has so long associated the policy of the American Democrats with high-handed injustice, and has so uniformly imputed to their Whig antagonists an enlarged sense of international rights, that, on a view of the recent contest taken from such a point as Cuba, we can readily understand why all prospect of immunity from periodical piracies was considered to be staked on the return of the Whig candidate. But we have only too much reason to believe that this reasoning is, in one of its branches, fallacious: for it would be simning against probabilities to suppose that the independence of Cuba, however menaced by General Pierce, would have been safe during the Presidency of General Scott. It is very long since any other aspirant to the chieffalmship of the State, even in America, called to his sid so many popular passions as those to each of which General Scott addressed a distinct appeal. There is still, in those portions of the Federation which have been lorgest settled, a lingering inclination to claim the citizenship of the Republic as an inherited right—and thereforefore, at one point, Scott was a Native American. The greed of newterritory is a well-known vice of American public morality—and so he proposed to smack Canada. The spirit of Abolitonism, hitherto uncertain in its di-Mr. Plerce's Policy. The greed of new territory is a well known vice of American public morality—and so he proposed to same a Canada. The spirit of Abolitionism, hitherto uncertain in its direction, and straight waistcoated by prejudice, has nevertheless an indefinite latent capacity for enchaning the sympathies of the people—and so the last resource of this unscrupulous politician was to coquet with the Free Soilers. He allied himself to each of these opinious in turn, and in turn denied them when the emergency required a variance in his professions. If the evidences of his character go for anything, Scott, as President, must have been either the mere tool of the leading Whigs, or the most reckless of the demagogues who have more than once occupied the White House. Caba. Mexico, and, no less than these, the great Anglo-Saxon Republic itself, would have been signally fortunate if he had suffered himself to be managed by the able advisers whose admonitions and guidance he might have commanded. But the bent of such a disposition is toward a headstrong independence; and even had he proved more pliable than he was likely to be, we cannot forget that since its late irreparable loss, much of its elevated feeling, as well as much of its political weight, has departed out of the Whig party.

We aware favorably of Mr. Pierce, not so much from

that since its late irreparate to the since its late irreparate to the Whit party.

We sugar favorably of Mr. Pierce, not so much from the praises of his friends, which is worthless as the basis of an inference, but from the turn which has been taken by the vituperation of his foes. They reproach him for his tameness and want of spirit as a man of colorless politics and suspected courses. Making reasonable deduction from these imputations—which, in the form in which we see them, are no doubt calumnies—we imagine him to be that Transatiantic rara aces, a ble deduction from these imputations—which, in the form in which we see them, are no doubt calumnies—we imagine him to be that Transatiantic rara acce, a moderate and cautious politician. A favorite libel of the Whigs evers that he fainted in the crisis of one of the Mexican battles. Translated into a different language from that of political malevolence, this statement is as much esleulated to reassure the neighbors and allies of the United States, as the grandiloquent rhetoric in which Scott's perty skirmlahes are described is litted to reuse their suspicions and to excite their fear. Most energetically do we hope that, in politica, Mr. Fierce is the reverse of a bean sabrear. Probably the career and destinles of a free mation were never before so unreserved. By confided to the direction of a free will. The great party which he commands is ready to mould itself to every one of his purposes. For it has no political view of its own, and it is perfectly ready to adopt a creed with the same unbounded confidence in the turns of hazard which it has just displayed in the choice of a President.

Lie leng indeed since any distinct meaning attacked. ident.
It is long, indeed, since any distinct meaning attached

to the "Democracy" of the American Democrats. Po-erful as that confederacy has always been, and intolera-of opposition as it has shown itself, it has never seem

It is long, indeed, since any distinct meaning strached to the "Democracy" of the American Democrats. Powerful as that confederacy has always been, and intolerant of opposition as it has shown itself, it has never seemed wedded to any intelligible principle, or bigoted to any definite policy. Free trade was originally adopted as a condition of alliance with the cotton interests in the South; and except free trade, the victory of which the recent election has secured, it is scarcely possible to specify a single article of Democratic faith. It is precisely the blanks in the creed of this immense party which place it at the complete disposal of its temporary leaders. It appears to choose its chies, not for the sake of their principles, but in the hope of getting principles of its own. Andrew Jackson emisted the whole of this vant mass of opinion in a crussed against Bank paper, and Mr. Polk embarked the entire force of Democratic energy in a razzia or Mexico; but we believe that, had the former leaned to the views of Birmingham on Carrency, and the latter to those of Manchester on Peace, each might have made his special delucion the railying point of some millions of devotees. And now all this force of popular allegiance—immensely auguented in volume, and more thoroughly shorn than ever of all distinguishing characteristics—is waiting to second any pet inquity or favorite crotchet which Mr. Pierce may have cherished in secret during the period of his past obscurity. We do not believe that he is intending a reid on Cuba, Canada, or Mexico; but if he is, we are sure that he will carry his party with him.

There is not the similest reason for believing that the annexation of Cuba wouls be in unison with the truscenting of the American people. The excitemation of the familiar and the will be included in the reiding of the population in New-York and Philadelphia, and among a relatively higher class

### FRANCE.

Proclamation of the Empire. On Wednesday, 1st, the Corps Legislatif met to sum up the votes for the Empire. The Assembly ad-journed at 7 o'clock, when the following was proclaimed 

Majority for Louis Napoleon, Emperor. 7,347,718
Immediately afterward the whole Corps Legislatif
went to St. Cloud, en costana, to announce the result.
Correspondence London Moroing Hersid.
Paris, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1852.
Last evening, at seven o'clock, the Legislative

Last evening, at seven o'clock, the Legislative body met, for the important purpose of making its official declaration of the number of votes given on the plabisate for redstablishing the Empire in France. The tribanes were crowded, and all the persons occapying them apparently belonged to the higher classes of society. The number of deputies present was 240, and all wore their grand official costume.

A solemn silence took place when M. Billauh, the President, preceded by the Messengers of State and the Ushere, and accompanied by the Vice-President and Secretaries, entered the house.

The President, after taking his seat, proceeded to read the official declaration of the Legislative Body, to the effect that the French people has by an immense majority called Louis Napoleon to be Emperor of the Presich.

Scarcely had M. Billault terminated reading the dec-

laration of the Legislative Body, when cries of "Vive l'Empereur" burst out from every part of the Chamber, tribunes and all. The whole assembly then rose and again shouted "Vive l'Empereur!"

The following is the official document read by M, Bil-land:

. "LEGISLATIVE BODY.

"LEGISLATIVE BODY,
"FVENING SITTING OF DECEMBER 1, 1832.
"DECLARATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.
"The Legislative Body—
"Having taken into consideration the sensitus consulting of Nov. 7, 1852:
"Having considered the decree of the same day, calling on the French people to vote on the acceptance or rejection of the picoticite proposed by the Schate:
"Looking at the decree of Nov. 7, 1822; convoking the Legislative Body for the purpose of verifying the regularity of the votes, of summing them up, and of declaring the result.

of the voice, of summing them up, and of declaring the result.

"After having examined and verified in the sitting of its bureaus of Nov. 23. 27, 28, 28, and 30, and of Dec. 1, the processer boars of the voice given in the 80 Departments and Algeria, and by the land sea forces:

"After having heard, in its sittings of Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, a report to it by its bureaux, and having confirmed by a vote, after each of these reputs, the regularity and exactitude of the figures examined, such as they are set down in the table anneared to the process declaration:

"Considering that in presence of the immense majority of votes siready ascertained to be given in favor of the pictoicide, there is no necessity for waiting for the few processer-bears drawn up in distant localities, and of which the verification will be made hereafter, and that it is fitting, in order to comply with the national will, to proclaim without clay the great event which fixes the destinies of France:

"Declares—

1. That the operations of the vote have been everywhere freely and regularly accomplished:

"I That the general summing up of votes given on the picticate has given:
"Seven millions eight hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-nine (7,824,189) bulletins bearing the to no range of ance he review. At I have morning to grow will be fired by the invalides, and at 10 o'clock, at the moment of the proclamation at the Hotel de V.lle, the Invalides will fire another salute of 101 guns; a similar solute will be fired from a battery at Montmartre and another at the Barriere du Trone, and from 25 to 30 guns at each of the forts. At the moment when his Majerty cuters the Palace of the Tuileries, there will be a salute of 101 guns from the Invalides. In the evening

hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and e (253,145) bulletine bearing the word No. sixty-three thousand three bundred and twenty-six | NULL:

"In consequence, the Legislative Body declares—
"That the French people, convoked to vote in its comitia on the 21st and 22d, of November, 1332, has accepted the following plebiscile:
"The French people wills the resistablishment of the Imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with succession to his direct descendants, legitimate or adopted; and gives him the right to regulate the order of succession to the Throne in the Bonaparte family, as is so forth in the senalus consultum of Nov. 7, 1852.

"A unanimous cry of 'Vive l'Empereur' greeted this declaration, and the Legislative Body decided by acclamation that it would proceed the same evening, at eight o'clock, to the Palace of St. Cloud to present to his Majesty the Emperor the recent of the votes of the French people.

"Given at the Palace of the Legislative Body, in public sitting, this lat day of December, 1852.

BILLAULT.

"Frendent of the Legislative Body."

"DOLLOZ.

Duke de TARENIF.

Raron KSCHASSERIEUX.

DUGAS. Seretaran."

Immediately afterward the members proceeded in

Immediately afterward the members proceeded in full costume to St. Cloud, where they had audience of the Prince President, who was surrounded by all his Ministers and other State functionaries, when the President of the Legislative Assembly said:

"Stat: We lay before your Majesty the solemn expression of the national will. In the midst of the ovations which were decreed to you by popular enthusiasm, you showed no anxiety to usume a crown which was offered to you on all sides but wished that the supreme decision, by which a people master of itself disposes sovereignly of its deatiny, should only be taken coolly and in entire liberty.

"Your wish, Sire, is accomplished: a bailot free, secret and open to all, has been loyally examined under the eyes of all; summing up 2,00,000 of votes, it gives to the legitimacy of your Government the widest basis on which any government in the world was ever established. From the Government itself, which they called you to replace placed in your bands the fate of the country. France at each new bailot marked by additional millions of votes a within her committees, in her files as in her votes, everywhere her feelings have borst forth; from one end of the country to the other, flocking on your steps, hastening from all parts, to salute the man of their hopes and of their faith. Our people have sufficiently mide known to the world that you were their Emperor, the Emperor closen by the people; that you have with you that national spritt which on the day marked out by Frovidence crowns new dynastics, and seats them in the place of those which it no longer animates.

"Taking shelter under an immense some or force, what it holds mest precious, its honor abroad, its security at home, and those immortal principles of 1739, the unshakeable bases of the new French society, so powerfully organized by the Emperor your uncle, our nation again raises up with root love that dynasty of the Boaspartes which spring from him, and which was not everthrown by French hands, or prompt, and fruitful G

Empire was peace.

GENTLEMES.—The new reign which you this day inaugurate has not its origin, as so many others which history records, in violence, conquest, or intrigue; it is, as you have just declared, the legal result of the will of an entire people, what it had founded in the

I am deeply grateful to the nation which three times in four years has supported me by its suffrage, and which each time has only augmented its majority in order to increase my power. But the more this power gains in extent and in vitel force, the more need it has of enlightened men like those whom I address, to guide me by their counsels, and to reduce my authority within just limits, if ever it should transgress them.

From this day I take with the crown the name of Napoleon III., because the opinion of the people has already bestowed it on me in their acclamations, because the Senate has legally proposed it, and because the whole nation has ratified it.

Does this, however, signify that in taking this title I fall into the error imputed to the prince who, return-ing from exile, declared all that had been done in his absence null and void?

So erroncous a notion is fer from me. Not only do I

recognise the governments which have preceded me, but I inherit in some sort what they have accomplished of good and evil; for successive Governments, notwithstanding their different origin, are severally bound by the acts of their predecessors.

But the more I accept that which, for the last 50

years, history hands down to us with its inflexible au-thority, the less was it allowed me to pass over in silence the glorlous reign of the chief of my family, and the title, regular although ephemeral of his son, which the Chambers proclaimed with the last outburst of conquered patriotism.

Thus, then, the title of Napoleon III is not one of those dynastic and obsolete pretensions which seem an insult alike to truth and common sense; it is the homage paid to a Government which was legitimate, and to ch we are indebted for the finest pages of our modern history. My reign does not date from 1815; it dates from the very instant that you have communica-

Receive, then, Messeleurs les Deputés, my acknowledgments for the distinction you have given to the manifestation of the untional will, rendering it more apparent by your supervision, and more imposing by

I thank you, also, Messieurs les Sensteurs, for having been the first to congratulate me, as you were also the first to express the national wish.

Assist me, all of you to establish in this land, herassed by so many revolutions, a stable Government, based on religion, justice, probity, and the love of the humbler

And here receive the oath, that I will use every exer-And here receive the oath, that lawill use every exertion to assure the prosperity of this country; and that
whilst maintaining peace, I will yield nothing which affects the honor and the dignity of France.

The most enthusiastic cries of "Vive l'Empereur,"
"Vive Napoleon III.," followed the speech, and the limperor, again thanking M. Mesnard and M. Billault, retited to his apartments with the same ceremony which
marked his carry.

The Monitour centains a decree headed—
"NAPOLEON,
"By the Grace of God and the national will, Emperor
of the Franch. To all appropriate the commencer.

of the French. To all present and to come greet-

Then follows a recital of the senatus consulte, followed by a decree for its promulgation. The second

"Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor of the French under the name of Napoleon III."

By a second decree the Minister of War, St. Arnaud.

General Magnan and General de Castellane, are created Marshals of France, in consideration of the ability and courage displayed by them in defense of the country under the grave circumstances through which it ha

The Courts of Appeal are to be called Courts Imperial, and law officers of the State are to take the title The scal of the Emperor is to be a crowned Impe

rial Englereposing on thurder (reposant sur la foudre) All official seals are to be after the same model. All offenses committed by the press and publications

are pardened, fines remitted and imprisonments annolled. The warnings given to papers are withdrawn. National Guards under disciplinary penalties are re-

lieved from them.
The reserve of the East Major-General of the Army suppressed 1848, is restored. A day's pay is allowed to non-commissioned officers

soldiers and sailors, in the new copper coin in cele bration of the promulgation of the Empire.

The law courts, with the Bourse and public offices,

The law course, which are closed to day.

The Commender in Chief of the Army of Paris has published an order of the day for the military arrangements on the occasion of the strival of the Emperor this day in Peris. His Majesty will leave St. Cloud at 12 o'cicck, escorted by the 19th Regiment of Dragoons and the division of Cavalry of Reserve. The ground at the ocycle, escorted by the 19th Regiment of Dragooms and the division of Cavalry of Reserve. The ground at the Barriere de l'Etoite will be kept by the 11th Lamorrs. As soon as his Majesty, who will be on horseback shell have given the orders to move, the coverge will proceed in the following order: The band of the 7th Lamorrs, General Partonneaux, the colonel, and a squadron of the 7th Lancers; the Cemmander in Chief, with his staff, three squadrons of Lamoers; the 12th Dragoons: the Military Household of the Emperor; his Imperial Majesty; a squadron of Lamoers; the 12th Dragoons: the Military Household of the Emperor; his Imperial Majesty; a squadron of the 6th Currassiers, the band of that regiment, General Korte and his staff; the brigade of Carabineers in column by division. The line from the Arc de Triomphe to the Tuileries will be formed by the National Guard on the right, and the infanty of the line on the left. The Emperor will pass through the garden of the Tuileries, and, on arriving at the palace, will pass in review in the court of the palace the troops who have not formed part of the corage (The different regiments to be reviewed are enumerated.) There is to be no filing off after the review. At 7 is the morning foll gens will be fired by the Invalides, and at 10 o'clock, at the moment of the proclamation at the Hôtel de Ville, the Invalides will free another experiments.

the barracks are to be illuminated, and all punishments of soldiers for slight offenses against discipline will be remitted. Every soldier and non-commissioned officer will have an extra day's pay and a ration of wine.

The Prefect of the Seine will give a grand breakfast today at the Hôtel de Ville to 200 guests after the proclamation of the Empire, which is to take place at 10 o'clock. The 13th battalion of the National Guards and detachments of the line, with military bands, will be recent at the proclamation.

o'clock. The 13th battainon of the National Guards and detachments of the line, with military bands, will be present at the proclamation.

Pans, Thursday Evening Dec. 2, 7 o'clock.

The proceedings of this memorable day commenced with the promulgation of the Empire at the Hotel de Ville, by the Prefect of the Seine. At the moment the worthy M. Berger, so well known to the Corporation of London for his hospitality, appeared on the balcony, a heavy fog hung over the city, with a cold drizziling rain: in fact, a more wretched and miserable morning had probably not been witnessed in Paris since the day poor Marrast promulgated his Constitution in November, 1848. The Hotel de Ville tried, however, to look gay, for from top to bottom, and side to side, and in every window, there were faiscour of tri-colored fags, with Eagles and "N.a," but they looked, badly off for the sun of Austerlitz or a wind of any kind. Three battalions of infantry, and the 13th battalion of National Guards occupied one side of the square, while the other was filled with deputations from different classes of workmen, or trading corporations, bearing appropriate banners. The mass of the people stood on the quay; and when M. Berger, surrounded by the municipal body, read the decree proclaiming the Empire, a loud shout of "Vive l'Empereur" pierced the fog in a very gallant style.

As soon as the ceremony was over, the troops and

panners. The mass of the people shoot of the quay; and when M. Berger, surrounded by the municipal body, read the decree proclaiming the Empire, a load shout of "Vive l'Empereur" pierced the fog in a very gallant style.

As soon as the ceremony was over, the troops and National Guards marched toward the Champe Elysées to unite with their comrades in giving a worthy reception to the Emperor. About 11 o'clock the weather began to improve; the rsin ceased, and, although the atmosphere remained heavy, yet by 12 o'clock it was fine enough for the enjoyment of the promised spectacle. As there are few houses in the Champs Elysées, there was not much room for display in the way of decoration. No triumphal erches had been attempted, for what would the best painted past-board look in presence of the magnificent Arc de Triumphe de l'Etoile, perhape the finest monument in Paris, at one end, with the Tulleries at the other. Some over-zealous loyalist did, indeed, draw a psinted sheet across, with lines of green, red, and ochre, by way of a redhown; but the hopeless experiment fortunately failed to tempt imitation. The Count de Morny's house at Rond Point was covered with fings and eagles, as if to remind the Emperor that its inmate had some right to celebrate the anniversary of the coup d'éct. A couple of other houses were decorated likewise, and all habitable and standing points were crowded with pleasant faces.

The Arch of Triumph was the grand feature of the whole. Some esid that this splandid monument was far the first time to be used for its original purpose, that of sulmiting the entry of a conqueror and his train of heroes into the capital. But it would appear that the Duc d'Angouleme, un his return from hisexpedinion to Syain in 1823, thought himself worthy of the honor of fulfilling the Emperor's intention, for which his Royal Highness get laughed at. Louis Philippe, with his usual line raily, had the Arch decorated with coloniers, and botts above the knee; and, with their disedes. The wide circle in which the Arc

heavy wheels and guns the granite roof and columns, the sound was like that of a storing sea. The French certainly know how to do that kind of thinz, but then they have the raw material in abundance; while the city itself seems made expressly to do the work of grand opera-spectacle business. The Place de la Concorde and the gardens of the Tuileries were crowded, and as the Emperor entered by the garden he was velocimently cheered. Having reviewed the troops drawn up infront of the Tuileries, he entered his palace, where he was met by the members of his family, and what their feelings must have been may be better imagined than described. Further we are not allowed to penetrate. This evening the Emperor halds a reception, which will of course be irrilliantly attended.

The city was illuminated in the evening, but the

The city was illuminated in the evening, but the great letes are put of tail the coronation.

The Emperor would be proclaimed in all the

Departments on Sunday, 5th inst.
Politicians have found a subject of speculafrom the circumstance that the Russian Ambassador, just returned from St. Petersburg, has brought an autograph letter from the Czar to Napoleon.

It is now pretty certain that Jerome Bona-

parte will be appointed Vicetoy of Alaiers.

Gen. Rylinski, the distinguished Polish Gencral, has forwarded an address to the Emperor, saying that the Poles will range under his banner should Exace them her wars.

The Minister of the Interior has refused to

Which was attempted to a separated in opposition to be feeled a new tank, "de Credit Foncier." The movement in favor of the opposition company was supported by the longer of Rottschild, and other banks, as well as by many of the commercial interest of Paris.

The Imperial Crown was ordered some time

nce and is nearly ready. M. Lemonnier, the jeweller the Piace Vendome, whose stall at the London Exhibition has tyest certained the Queen of Spain's jowels, is nearlief. He is also preparing a casket of jewels for acture En.press.

The Royal forests of Creey and Armanyilli-

The Royal forests of Creey and Armainvilliers, belonging to the Dae de Montpenier were lately sold to M. Emile Pereire, Chairman of the Bordeaux and Cette Railway. There were three competitors: Baron James de Roihschild, Beron de s'ellieres, the banker, said M. Pereire. It is understood that the extere of Chantilly has been sold at private sale to M. Mallet, banker, Peris, on behalf of Courts & Co. of London, who are rumored to have unde an arrangement with the Dae d'Aumale, that he may reclaim the estate within ten years, on paying the purchase price. Louis Napoleon is said to have been keenly disappointed at this transaction, having intended himself to become the purchaser.

ALGERIA.—The French Government has received the following dispetch from General Yusuf, who had

the following dispetch from General Yusuf, who had been sent by Gen. Camon, Governor General of Algieria, to suppress an insurrection of the Laghouate, excited by Cherift Ben Abdallah.—

"After a forced march of twenty-four hours, with my movesble column, I fell on the Chern's men, encouped at El Keis. We have tilled 100 men and carried of 2000 camels and 20,000 sheep. It was a magnificent coup. Our lorges are insignificant."

### BELGIUM.

Reduction of the Belgian Funds.

Reduction of the Belgian Funds.

The Belgian Chamber, in their sitting of 19th November, discussed and voted the act relative to the reduction of the Five per cent. Debts of 1849, 42 and 48, into Four and half per Cents. Sixty-six members voted for the reduction and two against.

On the 20th ult., the Chamber of Representatives commenced the discussion of the Budget of Foreign Affairs. It appears that the sum of 220,500 france has been economised in the Diplomatic Service since 1849, by the suppression of the Belgian Legations at Hamburg, Stockholm, Athens and Turin, and by reducing the salaries of the Envoys in Turkey, Braril and Ushted States. The sum apportioned for the 13 Belgian Embassies is now 322,000 with 52,000, for the Consultates. The Commitmes's Report says, that owing to the recent Treaty between England and Belgium, the trade of the latter with India will be much bettered.

The warlike preparations traking in England and Prussia, taken in connection with the proclamation

and Prussis, taken in connection with the proclamation of the Empire in France, have caused much agitation at

In the Senate, on the same day, M. Brouckere gave his promised explanation respecting the pelicy of his Cabinet. The Ministry, he stated, was de-cidedly liberal, but would set with conciliation toward

# HOLLAND.

Notice to Reduce the Dutch Funds. On 1st, the Minister of Finance announced that he would immediately bring forward a proposition for the conversion of the Four per Cents.

### SPAIN.

A Royal Decree was published, Nov. Social regulating the position and privileges of foreigners in Spein. The decree is a mere modification of the old law. Urnaturelized foreigners are divided into two classes "demicilea" if they have resided three years, "transitive" if otherwise. The passport and other regulations in the law of the regulations. A Royal Decree was published, Nov. 25th. tive it otherwise. The passport and other regulations are as strict as ever. No foreigner shall be permitted to profess any other religion than "the Catholic Apostolic Reman," and no stranger can naturalize in Spain, or Spaniard abroad, without the express consent of the Government under which he was born.

### ITALY.

Tuscany.—A German paper states that Sig-or and Madame Madiai will be liberated December 1,

owing to the express interference of the King of Prussia. The London Merning Advertiser states that another case similar to that of the Madiai has occurred, the victim being a clerk in a banking house at Florence, whose sole crime is said to be his Protestantism. His name is not stated.

#### PRUSSIA.

Opening of the Chambers. The session of the Prussian Chambers was opened, 24th November, with an address from the Minis-ter-President, and of which the following are the essen-

tial points:
"The administration of the Finances has been, and will be "The administration of the Finances has been, and will be conducted with economy.

"The September proposition, respecting the Customs' Question, has not, up to the present time, received an unanimous adhesion, but Government feels assured of the general support of the country in the political negotiations it has pursued.

Proposition of the country in the political negotiations it has

pursued.

Propositions to define the prerogative of the various bodies of State will be introduced. No interference with legal freedom will be permitted, but no weakening of the Royal power can be conceded. Generally, the Government will be maintained independent of party.

The Capture of Prome.

The Indian mail, of which a telegraphic dispatch was received per Arctic, has come to hand, with details of the capture of Prome, in Barmah, by the

details of the capture of Frome, in Burman, by the British.

It was mentioned, by previous mail, that the British forces had advanced upthe river, on 21st and 22d September. They ascended without interruption till the morning of the 9th October, when they reached Prome. The detences of the Burmese consisted of a log stock ade on the edge of the hills on the right bank, a breast work of masonry on the point and guns planted on every position of sdvantage on both sides of the river. So soon as the squadron came within range, they were fired on from all the points by the enemy: this was returned by the steamers Phlogethon and Mahanuddy, and by the rest of the squadron, as they came within range. In two hours the fire of the enemy was completely elenced. As a sharp discharge of musketry was still kept up from behind the numerous pagodas which lay on the lenced. As a sharp discharge of minactry was mixely promobelind the numerous pagodas which lay on the bank of the river, and the irregular portions of the ground where markimen could be concealed, the steamers came to anchor and commenced, about noon, throwing shells, which speedily cleared the neighborhood. As the heat of the day diminished, preparations were made for landing. At 5 P. M., the wing of the Soft Regiment landed. They experienced execute way conscision. On touching the shore, they preparations were made for landing. At 37 M, the wing of the 80th Resiment landed. They experienced seasonly any opposition. On touching the shore, they three out skirmshers, and pushed rapidly up the hill, distedging the enemy as they advanced. The Golden Pageda in front of them was defended by 500 men. A stort check here ensued. The enemy, after receiving two or three heavy volleys, broke and ited in all directions. At so late an hour it was not deemed expedient to attack the town. In the course of the night, the treope, in all amounting to about 3,000 men, of whom 500 were seamen, were landed. The next morning they marched, without opposition, into Rome. It was said that there are about 6,000 Burmese, defended by strong stockades, about six miles from Prome; and though the opinion was that they might have been dislodged, Gen. Godwin hesitated to proceed farther. The troops meanwhile, were housed within the town. Nothing was known of the future plan of the eampaign, but the troops remained in good health and spirits. The war was considered to be nearly over.

Admiral Austen, in command of the fleet, had died of cholera. He was in his 74th year, and un-

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Liverpool Cotton Market.

Wedresday, Dec. 1. 10,000 bales. 6,000
Taurseisv, Dec. 2. 6,000 bales. 1,000
Priday, Dec 3. 6,000 bales. 1,000
Salce of the week, 47,000; of which 33,539 were American, 16,200 being on speculation, and 1,920 for export. Steck at Liverpeol, 3d, 441,613 bales, of which 20,549 are American, segment 373,669 (of which 190,661 were American) at same dath inst year. Prices are quoted for New-Orleans Fair, 61; Midding, 5/11-16; Ordinary, (40/54); Uplands Fair, [6]; Midding, 5/11-16; Ordinary, (40/54); Uplands Fair, [6]; Midding, 5/11-16; Ordinary, (40/54);

## Liverpoel Corn Markets.

Of Brist there is but one consignment, flatimore ne which sells but allowly, and a parcel Canada new, not lamied. Qld moves very slowly, and for present wantson No arrival from the centiment of Europe. Posk has be quite active, with considerable as les, and an advance is manded. Bicos silher; no American on ollor. LARP and, and declining. Elytten, Irish, advanced. Chiesis, want-di; no American on offer. Applies go of moderately, but price, low, and empty large. Tallew's rather more active. Livister Cark in demand. United States prime Mess Beer, per lierce 304 lbs, new 105/2+15/; ordinary, 70/200 for old; 80/2100 new. Posts, prime Mess, Eastern and Western, pt bbl. 200 fbs, 70/275. Land, middling to good quality, 90/200. Livisted Cark, 23/10/250 per tan. Applies, Newtown Pippins, 2 bbl., 14/2/30; Baldwins, &c., 17/2/15. Tallow, 47/241.0.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Ashes dull at 27, for Pot and Pearl. Bank is neglected at the advance asked, Philadelphia 9. Baltamore 7.6. CLovensern rominal. Covre, the only sale reported is 440 less Rio at 24,745; \$\text{P}\$ tun, 20 lens red Sanderswood at £15 \$\text{P}\$ tun, 20 lens red Sanderswood at £5,76 \$\text{p}\$ tun, 20 lens St. Domingo Logwood at £5, \$\text{P}\$ tun, 20 lens St. Domingo Logwood at £5, \$\text{LinkerD 600 bass \$4.76}, to arrive. Amer. Flaxsero, \$\text{P}\$ hid. 70, \$\text{at5}\$, \$\text{Gunno, Feruvian, £9, 10}\$, \$\text{Hidden, the public sales of Tureday were dull, and few found buyers. McLasses, sales limited to a few puncheous clayed Caha at 13,39 \$\text{cut. Naval. Storkes, Resin in fair demand at 5,3 \$\text{P}\$ cut. Naval. Storkes, Resin in fair demand at 5,3 \$\text{P}\$ cut. Sensin the continue doin Tar, and none here: Turpentine quiet at 10,60 \$\text{Hiden, sales of 5,207 in Turpentine at \$11,025,6 \$\text{P}\$ cut. On, sales of 1,000 tune Paim at £350 \$\text{23}\$ i.0. \$\text{P}\$ tun; Seal in fair demand at £36 \$\text{2.96}\$ pt in; and Rape \$\text{35}\$ i.0. \$\text{P}\$ tun; Seal in fair demand at £36 \$\text{2.96}\$ pt in; and Rape \$\text{35}\$ i.0. \$\text{P}\$ tun; Seal in \$\text{4.0}\$ i.0. \$\text{Storker}\$ is week; the only sales of Foreign rejected are \$\text{2.96}\$ bass Manilla at 18, and a pare! Bahis at 18 \$\text{2.17}\$ for fine. Baltic Herms sells froely at £40. Inserted Cakes are in demand, and market bare. Thick £15 \$\text{2.8}\$ \$\text{2.10}\$ in and \$\text{1.100}\$ looking.

English Iron Market.

# English Iron Market.

English Iron Market.

The Iron market has still an upward tendency, and here are strong buyers at fail rates. The make of Iron in Stationshire is considerably reduced, from the difficulty in obtaining coals and keeping the men to their work. Societ Pig Iron has advanced rapidly during the present week; 66, per ten is now the price took in G. 3-5ths and 2-5ths. This movement seems to be purely speculative, as the stock on hand is increasing in Glasgow. Present prices in Liverpeol. Merchart Bar. 2.8 Wei. Nad Bods. 29; Sheets, £11; Hoops. £10; Scotch Pig. No. 1., £214s.

## Havre Harket.

Havre Market.

Havre, Wednesday, Dec. 1-P. M.

Our advices from Liverpool, neceived last night after business hours, being more favorable, the Corros market opened this meaning with an improved feeling, out without entenave transactions. About 500 bales were sold up to 2 o'clock, at an average of Edwidd for New-Orleans tree-ordinare, being an advance of 30 centimes on the closing prices of previous evening. The weekly review of the market to have evening, 50th inclusive, gave the sairs of the week at 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to arrive, at 8,000 for for Middling Orleans, but receipts being sold, the stock is reduced to 13,000 bales, of which 12,000 are American.

Coffee remains firm; saies of Hayth this morning at 650 # 30 kilogrammes. Nothing done in SCOARS. INDIGO in good request. Hidds—1,756 dry La Plats sold in lots on private terms. Asiks have recovered from their late dullness, sales at 20,15. Rice in continued demand, and firmer: Bengal, 181 @ 18 50. Land firm. Nothing new in Orla.

# Oriental Markets.

Oriental Markets.

Bonsay, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Money market without change, with some difficulty in employing Capital. Government Share and Securities continues in his request. The healthy tone of the market for Cotton Piece Goods continues, and prices on many descriptions have experienced a forther mixance; a brisk demand continues for all descriptions of ray Shiring and gray Demestic, with process apported. Blasched Shirtung in fair inquiry. Cotton Yaras market, for both male and water, straig at unchanged prices. In Dyed Orange a large business done at former rates. Less inquiry for Turkey Ref. Fair inquiry for Green's of known marks. Avail. Stokes.—Bruwn and Blesched Catwas duil. Cordage, Linssed Oil, Sprits Turpentice, and Paints of all kinds except black, are reported dull. Twine in demand. Corton market steady, are purchases continue to be made for the English market. Arrivais are ret so free as might be expected. Prices have varied little. Cocumical dull, at a decline. Woolens dull, at a decline; no sales reported. Mexals—English Bar has declined, as hea square Nail Rod a little. Swedish Steel advanced; Faguts returnin as hefore. Lead in absents and pies reported as per last mail. The Plates have declined a intelle. Copper—All descriptions have declined, with the exception of tries and South American, which remain as quosed in last report. Ortun steady; new 1070 upoes. Excitange—cately.

External Psp. drs. 100. Faguerrs—To London, £2 12] 6 pt cately.

Calcutta, Tagests and discouraged summers. CALCUTTA, Tuesday, Oct. 26.
Exrorts-English advices had discouraged shipments (

Sugar, and notwithstanding the limited stock of Benares and the decline in freights, grainy sorts had given way 3 annas en the lower and 4 to 6 annas on the better qualities. Slipeter received an advance, 426 annas P md. for finer qualities. Rice is again going forward to Britain Saffower-Market bare. The rainy Silk Bund has proved a failure and very little is expected from the October one; there is no demand, however, and prices are somewhat easier. Corabs-Taken more freely, at full value. Lac Dye and Shell Lac-In good demand, the latter at 12 P 11 md. D. C. mark. More disposition to operate in Hides, but supply is small. Linesed was taken liberally for America and Britain; supply moderate and prices improved. Rape Seed also inquired for, and slightly impaoved.

IMPORTS-Rather less business has been done during the past fortnight in lumports generally, than for some weeks previously. The market for Cotton Goods was, however, healthy and firm and the local trade sound, while advices from the upper Provinces continued favorable, although operations were somewhat checked by the difficulty of forwarding goods by the river steamers. Copper—The demand had subsided; Sheathing declined. An active demand existed for Sheet Iron for the upper Provinces on an advance of 6 annas \$\psi\$ md. Lead in fair request.

Money market overstocked; shares of all respectable Companies growing dearer.

Exchance on London had ductuated from 2.61-1-1 to 2.01. Ninety days' Sight Bank Bills, from China, were offered at 2.04.

Fracture further declined; to London, Sugar £3.2 (6.5); Silk, raw and piece, £4; to Liverpeol, Sugar £3.5 to China, Cotton, \$2.3 Puble: Opium, \$2.3 Publes: Opium,

# Money Market. On Wednesday a gradual decline was perceptible in the English funds, owing to the aspect of French affairs, together with the contemplate increase to the army and navy, and an uncertainty as to what might be the details of the Budget. Thursday the Government Broker resumed his purchases at 100 2 1004. Consols closed for money and for account 100 2 1004.

Highest price of Consols in month of November, 101]; The Railway calls for December, in Britain, are £731,935, about the same amount as those of the corresponding month of last year. The sarregate calls for the year will be about £2,000,000, against £6,000,000 last year. It is estimated that the next return of the Bank of England will show an increase of £300,000 to £400,000 in the stock of the precious metals.

#### Freights.

No alteration of moment to the United States

Per Africa.]

London, Friday, Dec. 3, 1832—5 P.M.

As usual at this season, our goods markets have been quiet since our last report; but prices are firmly maintained, and Cottn has advanced jd. P lb. Money has been more demanded, with a small increase in the rate of discount. The Overland Mail brings dates from Calcutta to 7th October, and Bombay to 3d Nov.; but no letters from Ching. The Silver a by the recent West India steamer was sold yesterday at 511 Per. being jd. lower. In Dollars there is no chance.

cold yesterday at 5 1½ \$\Phi\$ ex., being id. lower. In Dollars there is no change.

Cochine L.—Improved prospects for the ensuing crop have rendered the merket very flat, and to effect sales lower prices must be taken.

Cochine 150 bass Trinidad brought from 30; for ord, gray 539; for good red.

Couper.—210 casks and 100 bass Plantation Ceylon at succious were only part realized from 45; to 35; for time ord, to low mid. 650 bags Native Ceylon were bought in at 47.79; 48; 1,600 bags Costa Rica sold from 45; for good to 32; for fine ord, being rather lower. To day there has been rather more inquiry for the lower qualities of Plantation, and unitive solone at full prices.

At the Corn market there is increased firmness. Wheat has advanced 1/42 2 or q. Good sweet Western Canal Flour is worth 25 32 50; 45 barrel. Indian Corn maintains previous rates. At Liverpool yesterniay there was a good call done in Flour at a further advance, Western Canal selling at 27 327.3.

Cortrox has been in improved demand, and prices are id.

selling at 27 a 27 3.
Corron has been in improved demand, and prices are id.

p in higher. At Liverpool yesterday the sales amounted
to about 6,000 bales, but more disposition was evineded by
holders to sell; Middling Orleans was quoted 5jd. P ib.

HEMP-100 bales. Mismilla realized from £40 £21 15/
for common quality 176 bis. Sum obtained £24, and 30 bales
floreby £36 5, a £26 10/. St. Petersburg Clean Hemp remains at £38 10/ p tun.

Isomo continues in steady demand, both for home use
and exportation, at full prices; the transactions in Spanian
during the past menth were trivial. So concons Carracca (imported from the United States), offered at public sale, were
withdrawn, being held for higher prices.

Lean The demand, continues good, particularly for
Rails; the lowest cash price of which is now £3 10/ p tun,
tree on board in Wales.

Lean in good request at extreme prices. English, commen Pig £19 165 £20. Spanish £18 10/ p tun.

Linsen Cakes sell freely, and in many instances have
brought 5/ p tun advance, several cargoes of Marseilles
have been sold at £35/ a £3 10/ p tun, cost, freight and inmistrace.

Outs—Linsend is in more request; the price is now 29/3

brought 5/ P tun advance: several cargoes of Marseilles have been sold at \$35,00.28.10/ P tun, cost, freight and insurance.

Ott.s—Linseed is in more request; the price is now 29/3 219/6 P cwt. Sales for delivery next year have been made at 20/. Fish Oils without alteration.

Quicessityers can be readily bought at 2/6 P ib.

Rice is dearer. 1.400 begs good white Bengal sold at 11/6 212, 12,000 hags Corings were offered vesterslay at auction: about haif found buyers at 10/6 210/9, being very full peres. 132 ceshs Cafroina were all bought in.

Sextitz is rether quiet at £19 10/ P tun. 150 tuns, for sming shipment, are reported sold at £19.

The Noars market keeps quiet, without any material change in prices.

Tallow—Prices recovered during the week, but to-day there is less dong. We quote Y.C. 47.6 P cwt. for on the siot, and 48/2 27/9 for spring delivery.

Tea—There has been rather more inquiry from common Congous, and 2,500 chests sold at 19/4 P lb, in fine Congous of the new crop a fair business is doing at shout previous rates. The public sales on Wednesday comprised 5,000 packages, chiefly green, there being only 190 chests Comgon calered, which were withdrawn; the sale was very dull throughout, and only 350 packages foung buyers; several parcels of superior Shanghas Green were offered, but being head for extreme prices very few were sold; a few boxes if y-con, however, realized 3/6 P lb; some boxes of secunted cause Pekoe, "with all faults," sold at 11/4 P lb, and tome half-chests of common Oolong at 8/2 P lb.

Tuperning—No sales of Rough; quotations without change. Spirits dull at 47/4 for British.

American Stocks—A good inquiry still exists for United States 6s, both Bonds and Inscriptions, at 110 22111, and at 152 219. Massachusetts Stering also in demand at 193 20 140. Some Pennsylvania 5s have been done at 37; in the Bonds of the new Loan nothing doing at the nominal quotation of 98; about \$50,000 of the Railroad 6 P cent. Bonds have been sold at 98. Botton Ciry 4) Sterling goes of steedily at 13; the

# Whright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Whright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa?

LIVERTOOL, Friday, Dec. 3, 1852.

The Niagara, conveying our circular advices of the 25th ult, reported our Corron market as closing that day with a dult feeling, and estimated sales at 4,000 bales. Saturday's transactions were rather more extensive, the trade and speculators being tempted by the low offerings, and the anticipation of stimulating accounts by the steamer, the sales reached 7,000 bales. On Monday, bolders displayed rather more firshers, which, in its turn, somewhat checked the disposition to purchase which was manifest in the early part of the day, the sales were limited to 5,000 bales. The Africa's accounts, to hand on Thesday morning, reported a general killing frost throughout the Corron growing region, immediately clarified the aspect of our marker, buyers were more numerous, and owing to the advanced pretensions of holders, they were obliged to pay full id. \$\frac{9}{2}\$ In improvement on the low sales of the previous week, the business resulting in sales of 12,000 bales, one-half of which were taken on specialistics. On Mcdienscher, business was more limited, the transactions during the day of 10,000 bales were at firm prices. Yesterday the business was more limited, the trade do not purchase so freely as was anticipated, they continuing their operations to immediate requirements, under the belief that the present advance is unwarranted; the market classed steamily with vales of 6,000 bales. cleared steaminy with sales of 6,000 bales.

The total sales of the week (2s per details in annexed statement) smoont to 47,000 bales, of which 16,510 are to speculators and 1,920 to exporters, and include 33,350 bales of American, of which 10,300 are to speculators and 300 to

exporters.
The import for the same time is 32,656 bales, of which 72,545 are American.

of American, of which 10,500 are to speculators and 500 to exporters.

The import for the same time is 32,636 bales, of which 12,625 are American.

PRICES TO-DAY.

New-Orleans Fair. 6, Midding. 51-16 Ordinary. 425-3, Mobile Fair. 6, Midding. 51-16 Ordinary. 425-3, Albutic Fair. 6, Midding. 51-16 Ordinary. 425-4, Albutic Fair. 6, Midding. 6, Midding. 6, Midding. 6, Midding. 6, M

het the business was extremely limited, the trade being un-willing operators at the advanced quotations.

ASBS have been in moderate request, at 26,9 227/ for Pets, and for Pearls 26/e 227/ \$\psi\$ cwt.

LARE—Sales small and prices nominal; 60/ 362/ \$\psi\$ cwt.

LINSEED CARES are in demand, market bare; thick,

28 5/\$\pi \times \times 16/\psi\$ 23.5/ \$\psi\$ tun, and £2.15/\$\pi \times 23.5/ \$\pi\$ tun for thin

chlore.

TAR—None here.

RESIN—Limited arrivals, with sales of common Amber at 5/25/4 up to 13/ P cwt. for fine.

Richardson Brothers & Cos. Circ Richardson Brethers & Cos. Circular,

Per Africa.

Since the 50th ulto, we continue to have heavy rains at
times, but this morning is fine with a rising Barometer.
Our accounts from various partasof the United Kingdom
still complain of parts of the country being flooded, and it
appears that a greater quantity of rain has fallen in the last
four weeks than had been recorded in the same period for
the last fifty years, and in consequence the usual autumn
illage of WHRAT has been much interrupted, and in many
parts suspended, and the advanced state of the year will
probably prevent further Wheat sowing until Spring in
many localities.

many localities.

We have had an active business doing in Whear and Floor, in the last two days—speculators being the principal operators, and a further advance of 1(2)/2 P 70 fb. and 1/4 barrel has been obtained on purcels in store on the prince of Tuesday last; 13/ having been paid yesterday for a lot of Ealtimore.

Theeday last; 28 having been paid yesterday for a lot of Baltimore.

The attendance at this day's market was pretty numerous. The attendance at this day's market was pretty numerous. The advance noted above upon What T ratiose: checked business; however, a fair amount resulted, both to hold over and for consumption, at extreme figures. Frous sold freely at the improvement noted, and 23 \$\psi\$ barrel for Philadelphia. Baltimore, and Ohio, and 27 \$\psi 27 \text{lof for good qualities of Western Canal.}

But a moderate business took place in Indian Conv. either upon the spot or floating, both of which may be noted \$\psi 21 \text{lof q. dearer. Install and Gallatz, arrived in good order and condition, held at 31 for the former, and 33 for the latter. Recent shipments held at 1 \text{lof q. quarter above these rates. A large speculative demand was experienced for OATNEAL for \$\psi \text{lorder delivery, at further advance of \$\psi\$ \text{24Chs. 24} \$\psi\$ load being now demanded. No change to notice in the price upon the spot. Oars instaliant on other articles.

The lumperts of Foreign Grain and Flour since this day.

articles.

The Imports of Foreign Grain and Flour since this day week are 13,600 qrs. Warar, 4,000 qrs. Inotax Corn, 13,000 bbls. Flours. Export 1,700 qrs. Whrar, 32 qrs. Corn and 5,475 bbls. Flours.

The dayle surrector of American Caracles in White

5.47.5 bbls. FLOUR.

This day's currency of American Cereales is: White Wheat 7.527(10. Mixed and Red 5.326) 10. Extra 7]. Canada White 7, 27/4, heated parcels of mixed 6/626/8. FLOUR-Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Ohio 29/, No. 1 Westerns 27/627(6, Sons 22/62/4) ex-warehouse. INDIAN CORN-Yellow 31/6, White none.

#### LATEST.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1852-P. M.

At this market there is very little doing in any kind of merchandize. Cottons had fallen considerably in price on Saturday and Monday. Yesterday, Tuesday, although few sales were made, the market was firmer, and to-day there is certainly more steadiness. Some middling on board ships on the way, has been sold at 85; a few days since strict middling only fetched 84. This better feeling is owing principally to the more favorable accounts from Liverpool. We have the Africa's market advices by telegraph, but the letters

will not reach us until this evening.

It is interesting to observe the fluctuations in the funds and railways, which would have fallen but for the (French) creation of the new bank for advances upon shares. The shares of this bank, of 500 fr. have been sold as high as 1,780 fr., leaving some millions of profit to the Directors. The same manceuver is taking place with some railways, the Directors of which are making arrangements for their amalgamation with other lines, and as they alone are in possession of the secret and progress of the arrangements, they are making use of the same to their profit.

It is said that some of the large Bankers have made enormous profits during the year, and Fould is men tioned as one of the most fortunate.

Our market has been too rapidly overstocked with Rice, and the prices have lately given way in consequence, but it is likely we shall see a revival ere long, as it is expected there will be a scarcity of Wheat in the Spring. Our taris prevents speculation in Grain, otherwise there would be a good business done just now in that branch. P. S. Advices just received from Mulhouse say "there

is no doubt that a treaty of Commerce will soon be concluded between France and England, and that the duty on English Yarns will be moderate, It is difficult to know whether this is true or not, but supposing it be so, the duty on raw Cotton must then be reduced likewise, and our Commerce with the U.S. would in crease very much."

Lord Frankfort, a young nobleman, was today sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the

#### House of Correction, for a libel on Lord Henry Lenox. Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The steamer Black Warrior, R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., Commander, arrived yesterday afternoon, at 31 o'clock, from Mobile and Havana. Mobile at S P. M. on the 9th inst., and Havana at 5 P. M. on the 12th. We have files of Havana papers to the 12th

inst., but they are entirely devoid of interest. The city was quite healthy, and many persons were arriving from the United States to spend the winter. Captain Gray had been released from his

errest, under bonds, but his case had not been finally The U. S. ship Cyane, Capt. G. N. Hollins, remains at anchor in the harbor. Officers and crew all

The Black Warrior encountered a very heavy gale of wind, of 24 hours' duration, off Cap terns, on the 15th inst

The demand for Sugars had been less brisk, for want of stock in first hands. A few boxes of the new crop had been received. Sugars, assorted, 6 to 8; white, 8 to 104; yellow, 6 to 74; brown, 54 to 54.

FROM YUCATAN.-A letter received in Bos-

ton, dated Sisal, Nov. 21, says:

"Matters are quiet here. Barbachaino, (Spaniard,) has been elected Governor. As long as Gen. Vega (of Palo Alto memory) is here, we shall have no prouncismentos. The Indians still harass the outskirts; but that affair is almost at an end. Yucatan is beginning to look up again, and in a few years will be herself. Our city has improved as regards new buildings, macadamising the streets, ornamenting the piazzas, and is quite modernized."

Barbachaino was Governor during the Indian wars in Yucatan. He is represented to have ruled with moderation, firmness and impartiality.

New Method of Preserving Timber-The Timber Trade-Fatal Affray with Smugglers. Correspondence of The N Y. Tribune.
TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1852.

Application has been made to our Govern-

ment to induce them to adopt on the Main Trunk line

of railway a newly discovered system of preserving timber. Every one is aware of the failure of the process of Kyanising, which consisted merely of a crys talization of the surface, while it left the body of the weod exposed to decay, and even tended to superinduce dry-rot. A signal instance of this fact may be named in case of the market buildings at Kingston, of which the wood-work was Kyanised, and the dryrot followed very closely upon this pretended preserving. The method of preserving wood, of which I am now about to give an account, is widely different from Kyanising. It was discovered by William Meyer, who lives near Hamburg, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg. He devoted several years to experiment before he per-fected the process. A brother of his, who has been a resident of Canada for twenty years, was in Germany past winter, and he brought with him specimens of the preserved wood which have been done six years. These specimens I have carefully examined. The wood is pine, but its character is entirely changed by the process of preserving. The whole body of the wood, every fibre of it, is thoroughly impregnated, with the preserving preparation. It is done when green. The native sap is excluded by the process, and the preparation with which the wood is saturated excludes the action of the air on the internal fibres, and is said to render decay impossible. The wood, when preserved, is heavier than before; and pine or basswood assumes all the qualities of hard wood. It takes a beautiful polish; one of the surfaces of the pine I have seen makes this quite certair. So much for appearance. The value of such a discovery, in a great measure, defice all tests but that of time; still there are other criteria that may help to determine the point. I am informed that the celebrated Lichig has examined specimens of the preserved wood; and has given his opinion that the invention is but a re-discovery of the ancient system of embriming the dead, applied to a new purpose, and that he is highly impressed with its utility as a means of preserving timher. A company has been formed in the Duchy of Mecklenburg for carrying on the process on a large scale. The inventor has brought it before the attention of the British government, with a view to induce its adoption in the navy. The preserved wood loses its high combatible qualities; it may be gradually reduced by fire, but will not blaze. I am told it is possible to impregnate it so deeply as to render it incombustible, and that this could be done in the case of shingles. It also imparts great flexibility to the wood, and prevents the ravages of worms. The preserved wood will neither shrink nor expand. If this invention be all that is claimed for it, it will be invaluable for railroad purposes, ship-building, roofing, bridges and every purpose by wood is exposed to the influence of the atmosp lest winter, and he brought with him speciment

Obleng.
TURPENTINE quiet at 10/6@11/, and SPIRITS dull at 1/2
2/ P cut decline